

Two New Butterflies (Lepid.).

By HENRY SKINNER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mesosemia ramsdeni, n. sp.

Male. Expanse 30 mm. Primaries blackish brown with two white dots on the costa, two-thirds the distance from the base to the apex; extending from these to the inner margin is a whitish fascia, lined interiorly by black; at outer angle is a black spot about 2 mm. in diameter; at base of wing are four black lunule-shaped markings, two in the cell and two below. Secondaries blackish brown with a well defined black ocellus at anal angle, narrowly margined with orange, with a line of blue scales on its outer side; two broad black bands at base, then a narrow black line crossing the wing; on outer margin three nearly obsolete black dots.

Underside. Primaries much as above but the white fascia is more distinct and composed of the two costal spots and four others; ocellus black with a few blue scales; the spots at the base as above but better defined; color of wing lighter. Secondaries have a line of eight black spots crossing the wing, and at base about eleven small spots of black; ocellus at anal angle black with two superimposed blue spots. Antennae black annulated with white, tip cream color.

Female nearly like the male but lighter in color; on primaries an orange band extending from ocellus to costa; three brown spots in cell and two below. Secondaries with an orange line from ocellus to costa. Wings below as in male.

From two specimens, male and female, from La Yberia, twenty miles from Baracoa, Cuba, September 18th, 1909. Named for Mr. Chas. T. Ramsden, the well known entomologist of Guantanamo, Cuba. The species is not closely related to any known to me.

Megathymus neuwoegeni stephensi, n. sub. sp.

Male. Color of wings grayer than in *neuwoegeni*. Upperside with the markings as in the Huachuca mountains, Arizona, form of *neuwoegeni* but cream color instead of orange yellow.

On the underside of the secondaries the spots are larger than in *neuwoegeni* and more accentuated; there is a large coalesced spot near the center of the wing and eight spots parallel to the margin.

This is a very striking-looking race. About thirty specimens were taken by Mr. Frank Stephens, the well known collector of California and Arizona mammals, birds, plants

and insects. Type locality, La Puerta, eastern edge of San Diego County, California, October 11th, 1911. Five specimens were sent to me by Mr. L. E. Ricksecker, who says "they do not vary much. None of them have the spots in actual bands, but always in distinct spots and all of these are dirty white, not yellow. It so happens that Mr. Stephens has a single specimen of *neumoegeni* from the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona. It has the broad orange, fulvous band and agrees with the description. Hence we think the La Puerta specimens are a variety, and when you consider the circumstances it looks to me very probable that it will be found constant. My reason is because the La Puerta Agave district is entirely isolated from any other Agave field and is a very long distance from the Agaves of southern Arizona. There is little, if any, probability of individuals going back and forth between the two districts and thus if the La Puerta tribe or colony is left by itself it will gradually produce a new form, variety or species."

I have given Mr. Ricksecker's theory to account for this strikingly different colored race. He says it feeds on *Agave deserti*.

Type in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Description of a New Variety of *Smerinthus jamaicensis* (Lepid.).

By S. D. NIXON, Baltimore, Md.

Smerinthus jamaicensis, n. var. *flavitincta*.

Color of forewing same as type, only much lighter. Color of head light brown. Body light slate color.

Hindwing, cream color with tint of lemon near eyespots; eyespots same as in variety *geminatus* with two blue spots, the red missing entirely.

Type.—Male in my collection.

Habitat.—Baltimore, Maryland.